

## 1.5 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

An item of property, plant and equipment which qualifies for recognition as an asset shall initially be measured at cost. Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Such assets are financed either by external loans, capital replacement reserve, government grants and contributions and donations.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Directly attributable costs include the following:

- Cost of site preparation.
- Initial delivery and handling costs.
- Installation cost.
- Professional fees.
- Estimated cost of dismantling the asset.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets was measured at its fair value. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost was measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised when the recognition and measurement criteria of an asset are met. If expenditure only restores the originally best estimate of the expected useful life of the asset, then it is regarded as repairs and maintenance and is expensed.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired at no cost, it is initially recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical cost and depreciated only when the asset is commissioned into use, and are accounted for in accordance with the exemptions in terms of Gazette 30013 of 29 June 2007.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### Residual value

The residual value of an asset is determined as the estimate amount that could currently be obtained from the disposal of the asset. The residual values of assets are reviewed at each financial year end.

## 1.5 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT (CONT)

### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated at historical cost, using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the asset. Assets will be depreciated according to their annual depreciation rates based on the following estimated asset lives:

<b><u>Infrastructure Assets</u></b>	<b><u>Years</u></b>
Roads, pavements, bridges and storm water	30
Water reservoirs and reticulation	20
Car parks, bus terminals and taxi ranks	20
Electricity reticulation	20
Sewerage purification and reticulation	20
Street lighting	15
Refuse sites	30

<b><u>Community Assets</u></b>	<b><u>Years</u></b>
Parks and gardens	30
Sport fields	30
Community halls	30
Libraries	30
Recreation facilities	20
Cemeteries	30

<b><u>Other Assets</u></b>	<b><u>Years</u></b>
Motor vehicles	5 - 10
Plant and equipment	7 - 10
Security measures	3 - 5
Buildings	30
Furniture	10
IT equipment	3
Office equipment	3 - 7
Specialised vehicles	7 - 10

Land is not depreciated as it is regarded as having an infinite life.

The useful life or depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment that have been recognised was not reviewed as permitted in terms of Gazette 30013 of 29 June 2007.

### Impairment

The testing for and impairing of any items of property, plant and equipment were not accounted for as permitted in terms of Gazette 30013 of 29 June 2007

### Heritage assets

These are assets that are defined as culturally significant resources and are not depreciated as they are regarded as having an infinite life. However, if improvements to heritage assets are conducted and registered as sub-assets and the useful life of the improvements can be determined, the depreciation charge of the relevant property, plant and equipment category is used for the depreciation of the sub-asset which was capitalised against the heritage asset.

### Disposal of property, plant and equipment

- The book values of assets are written off on disposal.
- The difference between the net book value of assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) and the sales proceeds is reflected as a gain or loss in the Statement of Financial Performance.

## 1.6 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property as property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or capital appreciation is stated at cost. Where an investment property is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is calculated on cost, using the straight-line method over the useful life of the property.

The process for identifying investment property had not been finalised and items that may meet the definition was accounted for in terms of GAMAP 17 under property, plant and equipment as permitted in terms of Gazette 30013 of 29 June 2007.

## 1.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

There are four categories of financial instruments: fair value through profit or loss (which includes trading), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity and available for sale. All financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 are classified into one of the four categories.

Financial instruments include cash and bank balance, investments, trade receivables and borrowings. The municipality classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. Financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with the exemptions in terms of Gazette 30013 of 29 June 2007.

### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments. They are included in current assets, except for maturities in excess of 12 months. These are classified as non-current assets.

Loans and receivables are classified as "trade and other receivables" in the Statement of Financial Position.

Loans and receivables are recognised initially at cost which represents fair value. After initial recognition financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

### Accounts receivable

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at cost which represents fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or delinquency in payments of all debt outstanding for more than 150 days are considered indicators that the trade receivables are impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

When an under recovery occurs during the year an additional contribution for impairment is made from the accumulated surplus at year end.

Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable.

## 1.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT)

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at cost which represents fair value.

After initial recognition financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

### Gains and losses

Gains and losses arising from changes in financial assets or financial liabilities at amortised cost are recognised in profit and loss when the financial asset or liability is derecognised or impaired through the amortisation process.

### Investments held-to-maturity

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity assets are measured at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest method.

Investments which include listed government bonds, unlisted municipal bonds, fixed deposits and short term deposits invested in registered banks are stated at cost.

Where investments have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss and this is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified.

Surplus funds are invested in terms of Council's Investment Policy.

The investment period should be such that it will not be necessary to borrow funds against the investments at a penalty interest rate to meet commitments.

### Leases

Property, plant and equipment subjected to finance lease agreements are capitalised at their cost equivalent and the corresponding liabilities are raised.

The cost of the item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated at appropriate rates on the straight-line basis over its estimated useful life.

Lease payments are allocated between the lease finance cost and the capital repayment using the effective interest rate method. Lease finance costs are expensed when incurred.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

Operating lease payments or receipts are recognised on the basis of the actual cash inflows and outflows as per the lease contract as permitted in terms of Gazette 30013 of 29 June 2007.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of development, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Consumable stores, raw materials, work in progress, unused water, and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In general, the basis of determining cost is the weighted average cost of commodities.

Redundant and slow-moving stock are identified and written down with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values and sold by public auction. Consumables are written down with regard to age, condition and utility.

## 1.8 INVENTORY

Unsold properties are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a specific identification cost basis. Direct costs are accumulated for each separately identifiable development. Costs also include a proportion of overhead costs.

The process to identify immovable capital assets as inventory/stock are not finalised yet and were accounted for in terms of GAMAP 17 as permitted in terms of Gazette 30013 of 29 June 2007.

## 1.9 TRADE CREDITORS

Trade creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at cost price as permitted in terms of Gazette 30013 of 29 June 2007.

## 1.10 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. No settlement discount is applicable.

### Rendering of service

When the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably relating to the rendering of a service, revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

The outcome of the transaction can be measured reliably when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits or services potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably;
- The cost incurred for the transaction and the cost to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

This principle also applies to tariffs or charges.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue shall be recognised only to the extent of the expenses that are recoverable.

### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods shall be recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The municipality has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods;
- The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- The cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Finance income from sold housing by way of instalment sales agreements is recognised on a time proportion basis.

## 1.10 REVENUE RECOGNITION (CONT)

Revenue from the sale of erven is recognised when all conditions associated with the deed of sale have been met.

Rates, including collection charges and penalty interest

Revenue from rates including collection charges and penalty interest, shall be recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- There has been compliance with the relevant legal requirements.

The Municipality uses a differentiated site value assessment rate system. According to this assessment rates are levied on the land value of properties and rebates are granted according to the usage of a particular property.

Rebates are respectively granted, to owners of land on which not more than two dwelling units are erected provided that such dwelling units are solely used for residential purposes. Additional relief is granted to needy, aged and/or disabled owners, based on income

Assessment rates income is recognised once a rates account has been issued to ratepayers. Adjustments or interim rates are recognised once the municipal valuer has valued the change to properties.

Service charges

Flat rate service charges and consumption-based service charges shall be recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumptions are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed and are recognised as revenue where invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read.

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid meter credit is recognised at the point of sale.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage and are levied monthly based on the number of refuse containers on each property, regardless of whether or not containers are emptied during the month.

Service charges from sewerage and sanitation are based on the number of sewerage connections on each developed property using the tariffs approved from Council and are levied monthly.

Fines

Revenue from the issuing of fines is recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from fines is recognised when payment is received and the revenue from the issuing of summonses is recognised when collected.